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APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 330 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th September 1928, page 489 supra.]

Statement.

Number of Muhammadans employed in the Madras Record office.

—	Clerks.	Attenders.	Peons.	Total.
31st December 1915	3	3	2	8
1st January 1916	3	3	2	8
1st ,, 1917	2	3	2	7
1st ,, 1918	2	3	2	7
1st ,, 1919	2	2	2	6
1st ,, 1920	2	2	1	5
1st ,, 1921	2	2	2	6
1st ,, 1922	2	4	2	8
1st ,, 1923	2	3	3	8
1st ,, 1924	1	4	3	8
1st ,, 1925	1	4	3	8
1st ,, 1926	1	4	2	7
1st ,, 1927	1	4	1	6
1st ,, 1928	1	4	1	6

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 340 asked by Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th September 1928, page 492 supra.]

Extract from the Digest of the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in February 1926.

[Work in the Waltair (First) Circle.]

The district officers in this circle visited 141 villages during the month and were mainly engaged in advocating the use of dhaincha as a green manure for paddy. They also attended to the construction of fifteen Sindewahe furnaces and supervised the preparation of jaggery by improved methods, and conducted ploughing demonstrations. Four ryots' conferences held at jamabandi meetings were attended by officers of the department and a number of lantern lectures were delivered. Sugarcane harvest has been begun at the Samalkot Experimental Station and a chatanooga mill for crushing the canes is being demonstrated there and has been seen by a large number of ryots. One mill has already been sold and is working satisfactorily. There was a large demand for trained coolies to show the neighbouring ryots' improved methods of jaggery-making, and two more are being trained this season to meet the growing demand for their services. Three thousand nine hundred lb. of paddy seed and 5,895 lb. of cane sets were distributed to ryots from this station during the month. At the Anakapalle Experimental Station a comparative trial was made between a local mill and a sultan mill. Six thousand lb. of cane crushed in the local mill in 14 hours 27 minutes gave an average extraction of 67·13 per cent, while a similar weight of cane crushed in the sultan mill took 16 hours 46 minutes but gave an average extraction of 70·78 per cent resulting in 220½ lb. more juice, thus demonstrating the superiority of the latter.

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Extract from the Digest of the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in April 1927.

[Work in the Waltair (First) Circle.]

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The district co-operative conference was held during the month at the Anakapalle Experimental Station and was well attended. The Farm Manager delivered a lecture on the position of sugarcane in the Vizagapatam district and methods which should be adopted to improve the cultivation of this crop. Sugarcane mills and iron ploughs were demonstrated at work and members were taken round the station and the work in progress was explained to them. The practice of holding such conferences on experimental stations is one which might be followed by co-operators in other circles.

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Extract from the Digest of the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in October 1927.

[Work in the Godavari (First) Circle.]

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The district officers are advising the ryots to renew the cultivation of "punasa" crops and grow green manures in rotation. Owing to the unfavourable season the demonstration of improved methods was carried on with difficulty. The ryots have however appreciated the fact that a reduction in the seed rate and the cultivation of good healthy plants enables a crop to withstand adverse conditions of drought better than when local practices are adopted. They have also seen that the application of green leaf enables the soil to hold moisture in a way that is impossible on unmanured land. . . .

Extract from the Digest of the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in January 1928.

[Work in the Godavari (First) Circle.]

The district officers visited 41 villages during the month and were mainly engaged in advocating the use of bone-meal with green dressings for second-crop paddy, and attending to the harvest of demonstration plots.

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Extract from the Digest of the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in January 1925.

[Work in the Cocanada Circle.]

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The method of furnace construction was crude and provision of an ash pit or a chimney was considered unnecessary. In the course of two seasons successful demonstrations have been conducted in line planting and irrigation, and during the past season a number of ryots adopted methods that had been demonstrated in the previous season on their own initiative. . .

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The district staff visited 147 villages during the month. They advocated the use of iron ploughs and held ploughing demonstrations. The use of indigo, wild indigo, and dhaincha for green manures and the advantages of the Sindewahe and Godavari furnaces were explained to the ryots. Sixteen magic lantern lectures were given.

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Extract from the Digest of Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in December 1925.

[Work in the Vizagapatam (First) Circle.]

The standard of cultivation in the Parvatipur and Bobbili taluks is very inferior to that of the South owing to the lack of education of the ryots. A special effort is now being made by the department to organize the production and distribution of J. 247 cane and to teach the ryots how to make white jaggery. At present they make black jaggery only and thus lose anything from Rs. 180 to Rs. 240 per acre. There is, however, no local market for white jaggery and therefore every effort is being made not only to show the ryots how to make it, but to assist them to dispose of the product in the neighbouring taluk of Vizianagram so that they may get a better monetary return from their sugarcane cultivation.

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The agricultural demonstrators in this circle visited 160 villages during the month and attended to the harvesting of demonstration plots, gave ploughing demonstrations, distributed manures and green manure seed, and showed ryots how to construct and repair Sindewahe furnaces. Seven ploughs were sold and nine furnaces were constructed.

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Extract from the Digest of Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in August 1926.

[A note on the green manuring of paddy lands in the Vizagapatam district.]

During the past few years the Assistant Agricultural Demonstrator in charge of the Vizianagram sub-circle has been demonstrating the use of green manure of paddy. Three methods of cultivating green leaf have been advocated, viz., (1) the sowing of sun hemp, or dhaincha, with the first rains in May and June which will be ready for ploughing in three weeks to one month later, (2) sowing of indigo in January which is ready for use as green manure in June or July, and (3) the sowing of gingelly and indigo mixed in the same season.

* * * *

In the Vizagapatam district, paddy is cultivated annually on an area of over five lakhs of acres and the soil for the most part is an alluvial clay loam. At the Anakapalle Agricultural station, this class of wet land has been dry ploughed for several years with no evil effects, and this practice, which is necessary for the cultivation of green manure crops, can be adopted over the greater part of the district. In order to bring these facts to the notice of ryots, and to show them the value of cultivating green leaf, it has been necessary to remove the prejudice against dry ploughing of lands not ordi-

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narily cropped in the "punasa" or early season. For this purpose demonstrations have been given on ryots' lands to show that by an expenditure of Rs. 5 per acre on the cultivation of green leaf, and the addition of small quantities of bone meal, the yield of paddy can be raised sufficiently to give a good profit. The continuation of these demonstrations over a number of years has also proved that the dry ploughing of wet lands, except in the cases referred to above, is not attended with any evil results.

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Extract from the Digest of the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in November 1927.

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[Work in the Godavari (First) Circle.]

The district officers visited 125 villages during the month. Saline areas round Narsipatam to which green manure has been applied have produced good crops of paddy. In the Vizianagram taluk, Navakotisannam has grown well under varying soil conditions and is spreading over large areas. The working of the Guzarat and Victory ploughs and of the Kirloskar mhote bucket have been demonstrated in a number of villages in this taluk. It has been demonstrated to the ryots on plots in their own lands that line planting combined with systematic propping protects the canes from wind damage to greater extent than when they are grown on a broadcast system.

Although the Paddy breeding station at Maruteru is still in its infancy, the ryots have already begun to appreciate the value of the work being done there and the demand for seed is far greater than we can meet. In order to allow as many people as possible to benefit from the seed available, it has been distributed in such a way that all applicants, even the small men, have got some.

Extract from the Digest of the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in February 1928.

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[Work in the Godavari (First) Circle.]

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The district officers were particularly engaged in advocating the use of green dressings to the ryots in conjunction with bonemeal. A number of co-operative conferences and jamabandi camps were attended and lectures delivered. Agricultural demonstrators were also engaged in the construction of furnaces for the manufacture of jaggery and assisting the ryots to get a third roller fitted to their two-roller mills. A large number of the mills sold locally are not provided with a splitting roller, the lack of which not only reduces the amount of juice extracted but also increases the draught.

Extract from the Digest of the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in March 1928.

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[Work in the Godavari (First) Circle.]

. . . At the beginning of the season a number of demonstration plots were laid down to show the ryots the effect of planting immature cane setts for seed. It has been shown on the Anakapalle Experiment Station that

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germination is improved by 5 to 10 per cent and that the increase in vigour of the plants raises the yield. The results of these demonstrations have in almost all cases confirmed our experience and the ryots have been shown on their own lands that they can get from 10 to 15 per cent more jaggery by planting good setts. Planting of the new crop has begun in some places and the agricultural demonstrators and the coolies working under them have been engaged in showing the ryots the method of laying out land for planting cane in lines.

On the Samalkota Experiment Station the plantain crop on land not subject to seepage is a record this year. The variety grown is *Chakkarakeli* and more than 60 per cent of the bunches have been harvested within ten months of planting and have fetched on the average Rs. 1-12-0 per bunch. The object of this work at Samalkota is to show that plantains can be planted and harvested within a period of ten months and are a paying crop when properly grown, and this object has been amply attained.

Appendix XII.

[*Vide* answer to question No. 348 asked by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th September 1928, page 497 *supra*.]

Information including statistics furnished to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

1. *Description of country, e.g., proportion of cultivated land and forest—Forest areas administered by the department.*—The area of reserve forests in the district is 625 square miles and the following statement shows the financial position of its working during the official year 1924-25:—

Item.	Amount in rupees. Receipts.	Expenditure.
Removed by Government Agency—		
(1) Timber	94,273	50,864
(2) Firewood and charcoal	1,110	1,062
Removed by consumers or purchasers—		
(1) Timber	15,861	4,800 (items 1–6)
(2) Firewood and charcoal	41,586	
(3) Bamboos	7,779	
(4) Grazing and fodder grass ...	9,707	
(5) Other produce	1,263	
(6) Rents for tapping	781	
Miscellaneous	16,800	15,984
Establishment—		
(1) Pay of officers and establishment; travelling and other allowances. ...		1,02,891
Contingencies		3,514
Total ...	1,89,160	1,79,115